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of the provisions punishing breaches of the Ordinance, the difficulty and cost of collection, and almost certain evasion of it by such of the Chinese as remain here, its relaxation, its inequality, and its inequality, leaving unmet a large body of Residents who, if not individually wealthy, are wealthy as classes or interests, and who ought to contribute to these local requirements. Your Memorialists in conclusion beg to express their conviction that though this is a Crown Colony, and they can be taxed by an Order in Council, or an express Order from the Government to the Governor here to levy a tax, or raise a subsidy, yet when, in compliance with the Standing Orders of the Legislative Council, and the whole previous course of practice here, the Council, as such, are asked to pass, or reject, a measure involving the mere mode of raising the requisite sums, Your Memorialists are then entitled to have their ideas on that subject received through the recognized medium, the Non-Official Members of the Council, and as their remonstrances were of no avail, they conceived themselves further entitled to bring before the Government the strong opinions they entertain on the matter, and firmly, though respectfully, to urge Your Excellency to a reconsideration of what is, at best, a mere question of expediency, affecting their interests only, and upon which they ought to be considered, if not the best judges, at least as the best exponents of the balance of benefit or prejudice that may result from the measure.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly beg Your Excellency to reconsider the question, to defer such portion of the Expenditure as is not of an immediate or vital importance to the Colony to a more auspicious period; to raise any sums that may be presently needed by some other, and less hurtful method, and to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of any Stamp Tax or at least until all other available and usual sources of taxation have been exhausted. And Your Memorialists will ever pray:

PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL AGAINST THE STAMP ACT TO THE GOVERNOR.

At 2.45 this afternoon a deputation consisting of Messrs Maclean, Posman, Schwartzkopf, Nissen, Parry, Kaye, Ryrie, Sassoon, Pallanage, Lapail, Walker, Crawford, McDonald and Peard, waited on His Excellency the Governor to present a memorial against the proposed Stamp Act. The spokesman, Mr Maclean, proceeded to remark that the present deputation had the honor of waiting upon His Excellency, in accordance with his permission, in consequence of a resolution passed at a numerous attended meeting of the public of Hongkong, which had been convened to consider what steps should be taken to place before the Governor a protest against the imposition of the Stamp Act proposed by His Excellency. Before proceeding as spokesman of the deputation to read the memorial in question, Mr Maclean would on behalf of its members, beg to offer one or two remarks. It had unfortunately happened that when His Excellency had been requested by the former Deputation which waited on him to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council, he had considered that twenty four hours was a sufficiently long time to accord. In consequence of this only 48 hours were at the disposal of the committee appointed to draw up the memorial and obtain signatures thereto. It was therefore felt that the memorial about to be read to His Excellency might be in many points imperfect, as not having advanced some arguments which might have been brought forward, and as not being as explicit as could have been wished on the points noticed. He must therefore request the indulgence of His Excellency as to the wording and arguments of the petition (if found weak) on this ground.

Mr Maclean then proceeded to read the memorial, which he did in a clear and emphatic way. At the conclusion he stated that it had been signed by 115 persons representing firms of all shades of importance, and by 250 private and professional persons, who formed the most important part of the community, government officers excepted, of course. There were only a few other comparatively unimportant interests. Mr Maclean added, that with reference to the Schedule published in last Saturday's Gazette the Deputation saw nothing contained therein which would tend to modify the opinions expressed in the memorial. They would again point out that their objections to the Stamp Act did not arise from a capricious aversion to spending money, which they offered to pay under another system of taxation, but from a conviction that the proposed measure was one fraught with danger to Colony. His Excellency in reply observed that he was always glad to receive a respectful representation on any subject from the inhabitants of a colony, he had the honor to govern. In this instance however, having a few days since received another document embodying the opinions expressed in this memorial, he had prepared a written reply thereto, which would be read at the Council table presently. With respect to their complaint, however, of having only 48 hours, to prepare their memorial he would observe that from press of business and other reasons he had had only 20 hours at his disposal to prepare the document he spoke of. The answer he intended to place in their hands would however afford evidence that he had well considered the matter. He would observe, however, with regard to the short time accorded at the report of the former deputation for a postponement of the Council Meeting, that it was from no personal feeling but simply that the vacation was drawing on and some of the official members would have other important duties to attend to not only here but elsewhere. The Acting Colonial Secretary, for instance, had to make a visit to the various ports. He would have given a week had he merely acted from personal considerations.

Mr. MACLEAN replied on behalf of the deputation that he thanked His Excellency for the reception he had accorded to them but hoped that he would take their arguments into serious consideration. He would add that many gentlemen unavoidably absent at Canton and Macao would have signed the memorial had they been able to do so. The Deputation then left.

CHINESE DISPUTATION.

Immediately after the Gentlemen forming the preceding deputation had left, the following Chinese Merchants and others representing the native community were received by His Excellency the Governor in the Colonial Secretary's office:—

Li Yun Cheong, Quok Acheong, Wang Cheong Sui, Kin Nam, Keng Tai, Wo Heng.

Mr Li Yun Cheong who acted as Spokesman stated that the deputation had brought a memorial in the original Chinese, these having been such a very short time to prepare it that they had not been able to render a translation. His Excellency remarked that it seemed to him that this deputation was an offshoot from the other and enquired whether the speaker quite understood the purport of the petition. The spokesman replied that it was a memorial requesting His Excellency to reconsider the Stamp Act and to avoid the injury to trade which would result from its promulgation. The Chinese were ready to pay extra taxes or rates on houses in which case each man would pay a fair share.

THE GOVERNOR.—It seems me that your European friends must have been making a fool of John Chinaman. They want to take the taxes off their own shoulders, for the stamp duty will fall most heavily on the great houses—and put them on yours; they get you to make a petition that you may be more heavily taxed to save their backs.

THE SPOKESMAN.—In such a case we have acted under a misapprehension.

THE GOVERNOR.—I should think you had. Do you know how much the stamp duty would cost Messrs Jardine's alone in the matter of ships papers alone? Why \$3,600 a year I am informed.

THE SPOKESMAN.—Yes, but this act we are informed will affect our daily trade. It is not only the large foreign houses who will suffer, but we Chinese, as we every day interchange great numbers of documents which will come under the duty. Besides people will be making mistakes, they will put stamps for \$5 on bills for \$5000 and so on.

THE HONORABLE W. H. RENNIE, here asked the spokesman if he knew what the duties imposed by the schedule were.

THE SPOKESMAN.—No, not exactly; only the general facts.

THE GOVERNOR.—Well you see you don't know the exact item of which you complain. You've made a mistake in coming here. There is an idea that this act will drive the Chinese from the Colony. You need not be afraid of any such thing.

THE SPOKESMAN.—We understood the matter differently. But we would rather pay some large sum once a year than be troubled every day.

THE HON. W. H. RENNIE.—Well you can buy your Stamps once a year.

THE GOVERNOR.—This is a peculiar idea. The Chinese come here to ask me to impose a tax which would bear more heavily on them at large than any possible stamp duty. They evidently don't know what they are about. In future the address turning to the spokesman I should advise your bringing a translation of any memorial you present. The spokesman then stated that he wished to inform His Excellency that the latter part of the memorial contained a petition that he would reconsider clauses 6, 7, and 8 of the Harbour and coasts ordinance.

THE GOVERNOR.—Ah, you had better make a separate memorial of that and come another day.

THE SPOKESMAN hoped H. E. would take their request in the particular into consideration.

THE GOVERNOR.—As the ordinance now stands it imposes no unfair duty upon junk masters. Those of English and French vessels have to go to the Harbour Master's office, and hitherto Chinese have not. It is fair they should have to do so in future.

THE SPOKESMAN.—Yes, but foreign vessels don't leave port or arrive more than once or twice a month. Our junks do so twice a day sometimes.

THE GOVERNOR.—Well the ordinance is a protection against pirates. It's no doubt very hard for any native merchants having dealings with pirates, and it serves them right. When piracy disappears altogether perhaps we may do away with the ordinance.

His Excellency then dismissed the deputation who did not seem over and above well pleased with their success.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held, on the above date at which the whole of the Hon. Members, were present. His Excellency the Governor presiding. The business of the previous meeting having been confirmed.

His Excellency reminded the Council that at the last sitting the principle of the Stamp Act had been affirmed. Since then however, certain Members of the Council, a minority, quite in accordance with the rules of the Council, had entered a protest against the principle of the Bill. His Excellency directed the clerk to read the protest which was read accordingly.

The protest, which was signed by the unofficial members, recapitulated the objections with which the public must be now very familiar; the protesters believed the proposed increased expenditure to be unnecessary, and regarded a Stamp Act as politically inexpedient.

His Excellency then proceeded to address the Council in a long and vigorous speech, in which he replied at once to the objections made at the recent public meeting, and to those contained in the protest and memorial. We are unable to do more than preserve its chief points. He gladly found himself once more in a position to give the Council and the Community at large such explanations, as he hoped would remove many misapprehensions connected with the measure submitted for placing the finances of the Colony on a sounder footing. He had amended the original Schedule, and was ready to amend it still further, if improvements could be suggested. It had never been his intention to raise more than \$120,000, the probable annual deficit, and to do this he proposed to modify the Schedule of the Singapore Act, so as to meet the limited requirements of the Colony. All this he had stated, and very extensive

circulation was given by the Press to those explanations, which nevertheless were completely ignored subsequently by the meeting, and unnoticed in the memorial and protest. Hence the value of those documents was impaired as being irrelevant, and directed against a proposal which he had not made, and never intended to make. He had shown that there was a perpetually increasing deficiency, which must be dealt with either by increasing revenue or by diminishing expenditure. He had stated his reasons for preferring the former course, and he had recommended the Stamp Act as a measure by which the necessary permanent increase of revenue could be best secured. He had never contemplated making the Stamp Act temporary in its operation for the mere purpose of meeting the alleged deficiency of 1867. The whole case for the Stamp duty depended on the expediency and necessity of keeping up the usual expenditure in the Surveyor General's department. Strike that off and the Revenue and Expenditure could be balanced. No other items were capable of reduction in the same degree; for the Council were not at liberty to close them, nor would they be justified in doing so, till it could be known what profit could be realized by the subsidiary coinage. His Excellency then referred to the items that had been suggested for exclusion from the estimates, and expressed his opinion that they had not been properly selected. But the discussion of such details was really but an adjournment of the main question. That question (said His Excellency), is whether there be really any reasonable ground to suppose, or whether it is desirable if practicable, that for many years the expenditure should be less than now on works of utility and ornament, for promoting sanitary objects and general convenience, or for rendering productive property which now lies idle. If our last road and our last drain, and our final repairs to Public buildings, if in fact every thing which marks progress in a community not yet smitten by decay, could be all completed by the end of 1867, most assuredly it would be unwise to introduce a Stamp or other tax of a permanent character to tide us over so short an interval as twelve months. Yes those who signing the Memorial and Protest knew well that all public expenditure the one which tells most in conserving the reputation of Hongkong as the best commercial centre for the great financial operations of commerce in this part of the world is the Government expenditure on useful and sanitary, and (within reasonable limits) ornamental works. I hope that such expenditure will never be less than in one year. His Excellency trusted they would never borrow money to fulfil an ordinary duty; to do so would only increase the burdens of the Colony. He briefly described the financial condition of the Colony, which had been obliged to borrow the "judicial deposits" for means to meet current expenditure, and then came to the second branch of the subject. He ridiculed the fears that had been expressed as to the effect of a Stamp duty, which was to convert the Colony into a howling wilderness, and send the shipping which crowds this magnificent harbour to take refuge in the muddy shallows of Macao. He was entitled to ask in what manner the freedom of the Port would be narrowed, and what duties would be levied on goods? What Port charges would be payable, or what interference with the liberty of the Port could possibly result? In future, he said, the duty of the kind had been pointed out. All was vague and declamatory prophecy. He quoted the experience of Singapore, a port essentially like Hongkong, each being a depot for the produce of other countries for subsequent distribution. At Singapore the working of the act was satisfactory, and a statement officially made, was endorsed by the Governor, that "no complaint in matters of this kind had been given to the business." The Hongkong Act would be simpler than that of Singapore. Here there would be only 24 heads of duties—there, were 71. The facts ascertained at Singapore disposed of nine tenths of the objections to the proposed Bill. Why therefore should the Council give to these vague and unworthy apprehensions greater weight, than to the evident conclusions which rest on fact? He said, and he knew the result. None of the persons who expect to pay the greater portion of it, His Excellency defended the principle of the Act, and remarked on the recommendation by the memorialists that "former wise and prudent legislation should be followed up by raising the rates on houses." Those rates amounted to 12 per cent on the rental, therefore, say the Memorialists, householders should now pay more because they already pay so much. He would argue in the reverse that in proportion "as there had been previous legislation" of that kind the more it became the duty of the Government to devise some fresh scheme for raising the necessary supplies, instead of unfairly laying every new burden on one species of property. Throwing everything on the house rates would really make severely any perceptible difference to the leading firms, but it would make a very sensible and painful difference to a class of persons, who found it already very difficult to procure suitable or healthy abodes, and he would give to that consideration.

ration in this climate greater weight than in Europe. He denied that the cost of a reservoir should be thrown on the householders alone; and as to the gunboat, the cost it entailed should evidently be borne by the common revenue, and not by each household, as though he were contributing to the expense of the Police for patrolling his street. The gunboat was intended for the suppression of piracy. His Excellency referred to statements made at a meeting in Aug. 1864, protesting against the Military contribution, and convicted many of the present Memorialists of inconsistency in the statements they made respecting the condition of the Chinese, and added that even the weak argument of the Chinese probably evading the provisions of a Stamp Ordinance is not borne out by experience in the Straits, where the Chinese regarded the Government Stamp as giving an additional validity to their bargains, in harmony with their own customs, and which they think well worth the cost. Indeed, the amended schedule met the views of the only official member who had disapproved of it as it originally stood. His Excellency fancied it really met those of many others originally opposed to the measure, and indeed it was quite evident from the tone of a portion of the Press that the Memorialists did not represent public feeling generally as they had supposed. His Excellency adverted to one more point, but that was the heaviest grievance of the Memorialists, viz: "the expansive powers of a Stamp Ordinance." It appeared he had mentioned that as amongst the advantages of such taxation. They called it "the evil at the bottom of the whole proposition." He would remind them that, if he mentioned that point, he equally alluded to such a Bill's capability of immediate contraction "while the objection of expansive powers lay more or less against every scheme of taxation. Those who saw a capability of expansion in Stamps had not failed to discern it also in the Police and Water Rates, and even to press it to the extent of class legislation. His Excellency pointed out that the Governor in council would have power to annul or lessen the duty on any item, but had no power to add to or increase it. His Excellency concluded by saying he should be well pleased, if he found on discussion that without undue sacrifice of Revenue he can redistribute the incidence of the proposed taxation in a manner more acceptable to those whom it will affect.

A pause of some duration was broken by the Governor suggesting that the Council should go into Committee on the Act, and no objection being offered the Council went into Committee accordingly. His Excellency remarked, before going into Committee, that he had been informed that the fees under the amended schedule would not produce \$120,000. Bills of Exchange here are drawn for very large amounts, and though the amount of business in dollars was very large, the number of transactions were comparatively few, so that the revenue from that source would be less than he had calculated. There would not be, he was told, more than \$105,000 obtainable under the schedule. However, if the Act failed to produce the amount required, the Governor in Council might increase license fees to an amount necessary to make up the deficiency.

The Act and schedule were then gone through, and alterations made as follows:—The duty on Bank notes is to be calculated on the value of notes in circulation on the last Saturday of each month. If the duty chargedable on the Original exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed \$10.

If the Duty chargeable on the Original exceeds \$10 but does not exceed \$20.

If the Duty on the Original exceeds \$20.

Provided that such Duplicate or Counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the Original Deed, Instrument or Writing bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.

18. Lease or Agreement for a Lease made for a term of years or for a period determinable with one or more events or otherwise contingent in consideration of a Sum of Money paid in the way of premium, fine or the like if without rent.

19. Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement at a Rent without any payment of any sum of Money by way of fine or premium.

When the Rent calculated for a whole Year shall not exceed in value \$100, 1.00

Above \$ 100 but not exceeding 2.50

" \$ 250 " 5.00

" \$ 500 " 10.00

" \$ 1,000 " 20.00

" \$2,500 " 50.00

and for every additional \$1,000 or any part thereof 5.00

20. Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium.

NOTE.—A lease, executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of One Dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21. Every Instrument in Writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with Duty under this Schedule.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument or Writing of any kind whatsoever made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made with Her Majesty or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument or Writing, executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator or by a Receiver, appointed by any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrears of Revenue or Rent or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay in addition to the purchase money the amount of the requisite Stamp.

When of several Deeds, Instruments or Writings a doubt shall arise which is the principal, it shall be lawful for the parties to determine for themselves which shall be so deemed.

In any case however where there are more Deeds than one, every other Deed that the principal requires a Stamp of Two Dollars and every such collateral Deed shall specify by its contents which other is the principal Deed.

Any Deed, Instrument or Writing required by the foregoing Schedule to be Stamped may be written on one or more Stamps if the value of the Stamps used amount to the value required by the Schedule.

Stamp Duty of half per cent of the average value of such Notes in Circulation during each half year to be calculated by the value of such Notes in circulation on the last Saturday of each month during such half year, from the Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue and verified on Oath by the Banker or the Manager or Agent and Accountant of such Banking Company.

2. Bank Notes, or other Obligations for the payment of Money issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the Colony for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand.

3. Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other Obligations for the Payment of Money not included in the last preceding Article and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand, if drawn singly.

4. Bill of Lading or Acknowledgement of or for any Goods or Effects to be exported, for each part of every set.

5. Bond or other Obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry.

6. Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea going ship or vessel.

7. Transfer of Shares or Stock in any Public Company.

8. Power of Attorney.

9. Protest, Note of, by any Commander or Master of a Vessel.

10. Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.

11. Receipt or Discharge given for the payment of Money or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged or acquitted exceeds \$10.

EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by Post, acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money.

Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed or other Instrument charged with Duty under this Schedule, and duly Stamped.

12. Probates and Letters of Administration with or without the Will annexed.

13. Conveyance, Assignment or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with Duty under this Schedule executed for the transfer for valuable consideration either by way of Mortgage or otherwise of any Right, Title, claim or Interest in, to, or upon the same.

Where in a Mortgage the Sum secured is unlimited.

NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.

Label, Slip or Memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected. Memorandum, Letter or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares or Merchandise, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Co.

Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.

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Where in a Mortgage the Sum secured is unlimited.

Deed or other Instrument of Gift, or of Exchange or Settlement where no Money consideration or a merely Nominal Money consideration passes.

EXEMPTION.

Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note or other Negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and Transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.

14. Mortgage.

15. Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.

16. Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of Documents of Title to any Property.

17. Duplicate or Counterpart of any Deed, Instrument or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.

If the Duty chargeable on the Original exceeds 50 cents but does not exceed \$10.

If the Duty chargeable on the Original exceeds \$10 but does not exceed \$20.

If the Duty on the Original exceeds \$20.

Provided that such Duplicate or Counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the Original Deed, Instrument or Writing bearing its proper Stamp and not otherwise.

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MR. POLLARD remarked that A. Wah was undoubtedly the more practical man of the two.

Of *Beancakes* 500 piculs were disposed of at 5 mace per picul to the Sun-lee; larger quantities at a time could scarcely be obtained; the cakes are very similar to those coming from Newchwang.

Apart from the foregoing articles there are several minor ones, *i. e.* Gensing, stag-horns, tigerbones, &c, but all of them only to be met with in insignificant lots. Rates for these are merely nominal, inas-much as but few transactions have taken place in them.

The chief Imports, independent of Liquors, are Opium, Nankeens and Sugar. Of the former 10 to 20 chests are saleable per annum at Tls. 800 to 850; Nankeens are in great demand, and 10,000 pieces saleable at 6 to 7 Mace per piece. Of Sugar no more than 100 piculs would be disposable, 80 piculs being brought

Writing paper, and Chinese stone ware, especially small bowls or cups, are inquired after, but it would be difficult to place more than 10 to 20,000 pieces. Iron Bars have fetched Tls. 4, Steel, Tls. 8 per picul. A few bales of American Drill would also meet with prompt sale.

THE CITY HALL.

PURSUANT to notice a meeting of the Shareholders in and subscribers to, the new City Hall, was held in the Club House yesterday afternoon. The business before the meeting was to decide upon the contractor to whom the work of building should be en-

Of the Committee, Messrs Rennie, Pol-
lard, McDouall, Wilson and Ryrie were
present, Mr Turing being at Shanghai and
Mr Whittall being prevented from attend-
ing by business. The plans were laid out
on the table and carefully examined by the

The Hon. W. H. BENJIE was voted into the chair. He commenced by observing that the present meeting had been convened in pursuance of a resolution passed at the former meeting, when the plans were adopted and the building business was simply to decide upon what contractor should be entrusted with the work. Two reasonable estimates only had been handed in to the committee, viz. one from Sing Lee for \$73,000, and one from A. Kah for \$85,000. The latter engaged to take over the material of the old Harbour Master's office now on the site for \$1,500, should his contract be accepted. These sums neither of them included gas, water, or interest on the money, and would have to be separately provided for. The present state of the funds in hand, including the sum of \$50,000 lent by Mr Robert Jardine at an almost nominal rate of interest, amounted to \$10,000, which would leave some \$75,000 for the extra spoken of. This would not

in itself be absolutely sufficient, some \$8000 to \$10,000 more being necessary to put the building in an absolutely finished state, but Mr Rennie thought the community might fairly be expected (more especially in view of Mr R. Jardine's very liberal conduct) to subscribe that amount for a building erected for purposes of their own business, and he thought it would be well to oblige the builder to complete his work in two years, with a heavy forfeit in case of delay. Mr Rennie thought the season a good one for commencing operations. The Committee did not think it was advisable to have the foundation stone formally laid but thought that when the ground had been cleared and some progress made with the foundations, His Excellency the Governor might be asked to lay it and a small fête

Mr. RENNIE concluded by stating that the Committee were of opinion that A. Wahl's contract should be accepted as although his was dearer than Sing Li's he was more of a builder than the latter.

Mr. VADCHER enquired if sub contractor would be allowed.

Mr. RENNIE replied that they could not allow any private subcontracts, but all precautions would be taken to render the bona fide contractor absolutely responsible.

He also wished to add that one great reason why the Committee wished to select A. Wahl was that he had built most of the large ed-

RECEIVED AND PAID BY THE COLONIAL TREASURER			
THIS SEPARATE CHARGE, AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
Monday, 3rd September, 1866.			
\$59,200 \$ Nil.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	
	\$ 17,069 cts. 76	1866.	Public Office
			Conveyances
			Administration
			Advances
			Salaries,
			Post-
			Treasury
			Insufficient
			Augmented
			upon
			which
			\$15.00
Bank,	15,000 00		Deposits
	96 00		Deposits
Vault,	10,000 00		Balance
	\$64,434	34	(This is as the
			the H
			mail-
			chang
		From 27th August to 3d September, inclusive	

DATE.	*In Banks unavailable deposits, \$59,200 In Strong Vault, \$ Nil.	AMOUNT.	DATE.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
1866. Sept. 1,	Balance in the Treasury,	\$ 17,069 cts. 76	1866. From 27th August to 3d September, inclusive	Public Works, Conveyance of Mails, Administration of Justice, Advances, Salaries, Contingencies, &c. for August—(As the Balances in the Treasury and Strong Vault were insufficient to meet the expenses for August last, I had to encroach upon the Judicial Deposits and to withdraw from the Oriental Bank \$15,000.)	\$ 14,907 cts. 06 177 56 20 00 60 00
From 24th August to 3d September, inclusive.	RECEIPTS. Land Revenue, Licences, Taxes, Postages, Fines and Fees of Courts, Fees of Office, Reimbursements, Ordinance No. 12 of 1867, Withdrawn from the Oriental Bank, Miscellaneous Receipts, Withdrawn from the Strong Vault,	6,899 19 6,975 00 949 70 6,474 30 347 48 453 64 57 97 171 90 15,000 00 96 00 10,000 00		Deposits not available, Deposited in Strong Vault, Balance remaining in the Treasury— (This Balance is merely nominal as the sum of \$9,196.27 is due to the Postmaster General, London, and has to be remitted by the next mail—less the probable gain on Exchange.)	3,550 14 6,426 06
		\$64,434 34			\$64,434 34

FRED. FORTH,
Colonial Treasurer.

COLONIAL TREASURY,
Victoria Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.
* Balance of Judicial Deposits (not available) \$147,249.88.

No. 11235.—REPTED.

Objections were raised to the settlement, and Mr. Nissen, every political bias and prejudice, modified the motion, adding that any suggestion to add in the name of the troops or section of troops contribution to be sent to the party to whom the collection was also left to vary. After these points were many speeches were made, them evincing the deep in the fellow citizens have the struggle in their Fatherland was then proposed. Mr. Nissen, (Munk, of the head Baumeister of the collection of the amounts, and remittance of the same, it also appearing to this the main business taken in hand, which of present signing the respective were willing to subscribe. question. We are not to know. We are not to know for the fact that it was the donors.

Independent of the sure there is no doubt that the result will result in a handsome especially when we remember the brethren acted so Manchester, when the place were groaning and in the course of the day will be fresh in the memory of the German Land our the occasion of the day. Altogether, we think predate the kindness of the news of their patriotic action in China reaches to

THE MEETING OF THE GERMAN CLUB.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—The community probably be aware that a German residents was held in the German Club, for the purpose of contributing to the countrymen included. That Meeting was of course a mixture and not entirely upon in a public nature, and however, that promise given to the German improperly add further to be a report of a morning paper published. This "report" was able and grossly intercepted by speakers. What was the ignorance of the language of the German Club, and the committee were arranged to make known through the presentation of the German the meeting was also asserting it with the German invalid in the given without regard to those of German fought on the Austrian side, without any of We are, Sir, very truly

DEAR SIR,—With letter I forward you a copy of the resolution subscribers to the obliged by your in columns of your Journal.

1. Proposed by Mr. e by Mr. Baumeister. That a committee be appointed to receive and transmit to the German soldiers in the present a suitable party in the decided upon, hereafter, as in the particular case or to note the particular list and that such an according to the German Club.

2. Proposed by Mr. by Mr. Lincken. That the funds to be committed to Count E. Distribution is stated to be carried with only a committee was with Resolution 1 of Mr. J. M. J. DE SCHMIDT. Mr. F. B. S. Mr. A. J. J.

From our PARL.

On the 17th inst. lion was set on at that moment hopes peace would soon be 20th inst. that the Prussian consuls of five days to the expiration of 7 days that state on which terms negotiator for the proposed a not what is supposed here the Prussian, in the German reconstitution of a Austria shall be annexation to Prussia of the E. I. of the Northern part of the rest of the I. to be returned to the control of all the hands of Prussia. Veneto to Italy, infirmity of a which can be paid Austrian debt was taken up by Italy. cession of Veneto.

These are indeed Austria may perhaps that Prussia does of any of her posterity. The E. surrounded by two that urges him to

and was well acquainted with the work. It was remarked that A. Wah was more practical man of the said that he thought he had been employed by the contractor by the new dock com-

It was heard to remark that a reason against employing a heavy job at the same time. It was then proposed and Mr. Wah's contract be carried out in accordance with the views of the motion was carried unanimously.

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Objections were raised to this by several gentlemen, and Mr. Nissen, who deprecates every political bias and discussion in the matter, modified the motion proposed by adding that any subscriber was at liberty to add in the subscription list the particular corps or section of troops he wished his contribution to be sent to; the selection of the party to whom the collections were to be remitted was also left to future discussion. After these points were decided upon, many speeches were made, several among them evincing the deep interest our German fellow citizens have taken in the recent struggle in their Fatherland. A committee was then chosen, consisting of Messrs Nissen, Menke, Schetelig, Blackhead and Baumeister to look after the collection of the amounts subscribed, the due remittance of the same, and everything else appertaining to this matter. After this the main business of the night was taken in hand, which consisted in those present signing the respective amount they were willing to subscribe for the purpose in question. We are not prepared to state how much was subscribed, but will vouch for the fact that it was worthy of the patriotic donors.

Independent of the sum thus collected, there is no doubt that the contemplated concert will result in a handsome balance; more especially when we remember how our Teutonic brethren acted some years since in Manchester, when the operatives of that place were groaning under a heavy distress in consequence of the American War. It will be fresh in the memory of many, how generously the German Liedertafel behaved on the occasion alluded to.

Altogether, we think Germany will appreciate the kindness of her sons when she hears of the news of their patriotic and humane action in China reaches them.

THE MEETING AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

To the Editor of the "EVENING MAIL."

SIR.—The community of Hongkong will probably be aware that a meeting of German residents was held on Monday evening at the German Club, to concert measures for contributing to the relief of their countrymen involved in the late war. That meeting was of course, of a private nature and not intended to be reported upon in a public newspaper. It would appear however that, in violation of a promise given to the contrary, some persons improperly did furnish what professed to be a report of the proceedings to a morning paper published in this town. This "report" was altogether inaccurate and grossly misrepresented some of the speakers. Whether this was done through ignorance of the language, or from some sinister motive, we do not know, but as our purpose may be compromised by a false representation of what took place, we wish to make known through your columns that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in asserting its wish that the aid afforded to German invalids in the late war should be given without regard to their nationality, to all those of German blood whether they fought on the Austrian or the Prussian side, without any distinction whatever. We are, Sir, yours truly,

A. SCHETELIG.
F. GROBIEN.
W. NISSEN.
J. MENKE.
LOUIS GAUPP.

DEAR SIR.—With reference to the above letter I forward you herewith an accurate copy of the resolutions carried by the subscribers to the fund and shall feel obliged by your inserting them in the columns of your Journal. Yours etc.

A SCHETELIG.
Chairman of the Meeting.

1. Proposed by Mr. W. Nissen, seconded by Mr. Baumeister.
That a committee be appointed to collect and remit the funds subscribed by the Germans at the present meeting, in aid of the German soldiers involved in the late war, to be devoted upon hereafter, and that such subscribers as intend their subscription for any particular corps or regiment, be requested to note the particulars on the subscription list and that such amounts be remitted accordingly.—Carried unanimously.

2. Proposed by Mr. W. Nissen, seconded by Mr. Laneken.
That the funds to be collected be transmitted to Count Eulenburg, in Berlin, for distribution as stated above.

Carried with only a few dissenting votes. A committee was elected in accordance with Resolution I consisting of,
Mr. W. NISSEN.
Mr. J. MENKE.
Dr. SCHETELIG.
Mr. F. SCHWARTZKOPF.
Mr. A. BAUMEISTER.

From our PARIS Correspondent.

PARIS, 26th July, 1866.

On the 17th inst., Prince Cousin Napoleon was sent on a mission to Italy; from that moment hopes were entertained that peace would soon be restored. On the 20th instant, the *Moniteur* announced that Prussia consented to a suspension of arms of five days on condition that at the expiration of that time Austria should state on what terms she would enter into negotiations for peace. The exact terms proposed are not yet known; but from what is rumoured in diplomatic circles we hear that Prussia demands: 1stly a dissolution of the German diet. 2ndly the reconstitution of a federation from which Austria shall be excluded. 3rdly the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies of the Elbe, with the exception of the Northern part of Schleswig, which will be restored to Denmark. Further, the control of all German military forces north of the Maine to be in the hands of Prussia. 4thly The cession of Venetia to Italy. Prussia asks for a war indemnity of a hundred millions francs, which can be paid out of a part of the Austrian debt which will have to be taken up by Italy, in consequence of the cession of Venetia.

These are indeed very hard terms: but Austria may perhaps esteem herself lucky that Prussia does not wish to deprive her of any of her possessions on German territory. The Emperor Franz Joseph is surrounded by two parties at Vienna, one that urges him to carry on the war, and the other which would have him conclude a peace a tout prix.

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The Archduke Albert is at the head of the War party. It is his opinion that Austria must make every effort to regain its lost influence in Germany; 400,000 Kaiserliche are now at Florisdorf, and were they to win one battle Austria would be as powerful as before, as the smaller states, which still waver, would at once rally round her. However, latest accounts from Vienna inform us that it is more than likely that the friends of a humiliating peace will prevail. They prefer giving way with a good grace to plunging the country in a state approaching ruin.

The ambitious premier of Prussia now sees every hope accomplished. His moderation in Bohemia and Saxony is making him popular amongst his former haters. But who's to pay the Piper? If Bismarck is acting with moderation towards the Saxons, and the Echeques, his conduct towards the petty States, and Frankfurt, is tyrannical and exacting to the utmost. The people of the free town on the banks of the Maine, have long been an eyesore to the present ruler of Germany. The time has now come to make them pay dearly for the spikes they have from time to time thrown in his wheels. The Prussian General Vogel von Falkenstein has had orders to make the Frankforters pay a heavy ransom (for we can call it nothing else) and all officers and soldiers billeted to be given the best of everything.

Twenty-five millions of Florins, we hear, is the small sum that the good people of the City of the Rothschilds are to pay into Bismarck's exchequer; in case of non compliance within 24 hours the town is to be left to the mercy of the soldiery. Every kind of political paper has been suppressed. This is the civilization brought by Prussia. Happy Germany, which is to be governed by King William and his fidus Achates, Herr Graf von Bismarck!

We are indeed anxious to see the end of all this turmoil and bloodshed. The great mediator Napoleon III. has been very unsuccessful in his attempts to bring about a permanent peace as yet. It is not likely that Bismarck will allow him to have a bit of the Rhine, nor do the Belgians so very desirous of being annexed to France, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Ultramaurines, so that after all our Emperor will turn out to have had a great deal of trouble for nothing. The cholera has returned to Paris; several victims have already been carried off. It now appears decided (since the Imperial visits to the Cholera patients at Amiens) that we are to have an order destined for women who have distinguished themselves. Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated cattle painter, is the only woman in France the bearer of an order. The Empress, during her regency, gave her that of the Legion of Honour with her own hand; a little bird tells us, much to the annoyance of the Emperor.

A Crusade of a new description is being set on foot by the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy. The Paris prelate is organizing an expedition of pilgrims to visit the holy land during the holidays. The excursionists will leave Marseilles on the 29th of August, and proceed direct to Jerusalem.

Fire at the Cirque de l'Imperatrice.—A fire suddenly broke out yesterday morning in the stable of the Cirque de l'Imperatrice in the Champs Elysees, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who arrived almost immediately, three men were so dreadfully burnt as to have but little hope of their recovery. They were taken to the Hospital Neauman in a desperate state. All the horses were saved with the exception of two, which were burnt in a dreadful manner. Their flesh was in fact consumed on their backs, and they had to be taken to the Champ de Mars to be shot. The disaster originated in the explosion of portable gas, a quantity of which was kept in a cellar below the stables. Three men descended to this store, when by accident one of the vessel was broken, and an explosion took place. The lions which nightly perform were removed in safety. The son of the Comedore was also severely injured.

A letter from Toulon informs us that the steam ram "Le Taureau" was taken in dock, to have her bottom cleaned. It was high time, for this vessel had been eight months in commission, and her bottom almost presented the appearance of a meadow, being literally covered with weeds, and even rocks were in course of formation by coral insects, which had taken up their residence on her sides. But what was still more serious was that the ship had her sides below water marked with an infinity of small holes, which proved to be a 3 of an inch deep, which proves that unless efficacious means are taken to remedy this for the future, very serious accidents may be the consequence.

A letter to the *Epoque* states that throughout all Upper Bohemia, in the neighbourhood of Nachod, Chlumetz and Skalitz, the country is covered with little hillocks; they are the tombs containing those who have been killed in the late battles between Russia and Austria; more than eight hundred bodies repose in each of these graves.

A curious incident occurred a few days ago at the Jardin des Plantes. It is well known that elephants have the sense of smell highly developed. A few days ago the immense elephant of the Jardin des Plantes, which generally occupies bread, from morning till night, in eating bread, cakes, &c. which the spectators give it, suddenly withdrew its trunk and began following a lady who held in her hand a bouquet of flowers, and showed signs of extreme pleasure. The lady was at first much astonished to find herself thus followed by the elephant; and at last she held out her bouquet to it, which it seized with eagerness, and after smelling the flowers for a long time, to the astonishment of all present, the animal gently returned them to the owner. We must add that the bouquet was composed of orange flowers, of which elephants are very fond.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Reiser from Calcutta arrived here this morning, with dates from that place to the 19th August, and bringing on the English mail news up to July 26. The *Baroda*, with the English mails reached Singapore on the 27th, and was there when the *Reiser* left. The *Baroda* reached Hongkong soon after the *Reiser*. The following is from the *Straits Times* and *Free Press* Extras.

THE TELEGRAMS.
Melbourne, 27th July.—Telegrams from Sydney state that the Bank of Queensland stopped. A run on the Bank of Otago was successfully met.
London, 30th July.—Ratification of Preliminaries of Peace between Austria and Prussia exchanged. Austria agrees to recognize Prussian arrangements as to the future of Germany. Italy consents to five weeks' armistice, subject to unconditional union of Venetia by plebiscite. Prussian Chambers convened. East Friedland soliciting annexation to Prussia. Cotton Market slightly firmer.
New York, 1st August.—Tennessee has been admitted into the Union. Congress has been adjourned. The Secretary of the Interior has resigned. Factory Cotton steady.

London, 2nd August.—(morning) Truce between Italy and Austria prolonged eight days, pending the reply of Austria to the Italian conditions of the armistice. Gladstone's Church Rate Abolition Bill read a second time. *Rana*, property of Lord West- morland, has won the Goodwood Stakes. Cotton Market quiet.

London, 3rd August.—(morning) Four weeks' armistice between Italy and Austria. Basis—Unconditional union of Venetia. Total cotton sales of week 70,000 bales of Surats 40,000 bales. Total imports for week 85,000—bales of Surats 60,000. Total stock of cotton 900,000 bales—of Surats 350,000 bales.

London, 5th August.—The liquidator of the *Agri Bank* has announced payment of a first dividend 5s. on the 17th September. Cholera is decreasing. Liverpool cotton and Manchester markets held firmly.

London, 11th August.—Bank rate 10 per cent. Bank returns and foreign exchanges better. Gold arriving.

The above are the latest telegrams to hand via Calcutta, per steamer *Reiser*. There are no later ones to hand by the *Baroda*, via Galle.

LOADING. At London.—For Yokohama: Capitani Glencuna. For Nagasaki: Rindeman. For Nagasaki and Yokohama: Chrysolite. For Shanghai: Jns. Shepherd, Borealis, Silver Eagle, Jubilee. For Hongkong and Canton: Chusan, Lucerne, Shun Lee.

At Liverpool.—For Shanghai: *Manelland*. *Passenger and Charter*. In outward freights we have only to report an advance in coal freights to the eastward, in consequence of vessels not being readily obtainable.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 60s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight, 70s. meat. To Shanghai: 45s. weight or meat. To Hongkong: 40s. weight or meat. The current quotations for coal, &c. are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel. For Hongkong: £43. For Shanghai: £33. For Yokohama: £23. For Newport, Cardiff or Swansea per ton. For Hongkong: £2 2s. For Yokohama: £2 8s. For Shanghai: £2 12s 6d.

The Admiralty have accepted the *Shun Lee* for the conveyance of stores to Hongkong.

AUSTRALASIAN TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Forwarded by Messrs. Greville & Co., Reuters Agents.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA JULY 28th, 1866.

A similar address to that carried in the *English* Assembly for the removal of Judge Boothby was, after a smart debate, carried in the Legislative Council, and will go home by this mail. It is also understood His Honor will forward his defence with the address.

All the Banks except the National have raised their rates of discount by last mail for the convenience of Dr. Shiel. The ceremony is to take place immediately at St. Patrick's Church, Ballarat.

Considerable defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of two officers of the Oddfellows' Society. They have both been committed for trial.

The Moravian missionaries have started for Cooper's Creek to labour amongst the aborigines in the North. They have been detained in Adelaide for several months, owing to the long dry season, which rendered travelling in the interior impossible.

The total quantity of gold sold to July 26, was 190,430 ounces, yielding £256,440 7s.

VICTORIA.

There have been several changes in the Ministry. Michie has succeeded as Minister of Justice by Bindon, a Country Court barrister. McGregor takes the Ministry of Mines instead of Sullivan, who is going home on a visit; Vale takes the vacant Public Works. It is reported that Michie intends to proceed to New Zealand to practice at the Bar there.

castle. Only one person—Frederick Hedges—survived. The fearful loss of life has created profound sensation. The vessels in Sydney harbour have had their flags half-mast high, and a subscription has been commenced for the survivors.

In future during foggy weather a gong will sound at the Lightship at the Heads every five minutes, and may be answered by ships' bells or steamers' whistles.

Business is at a standstill in consequence of the pressure of the Banks.

The Banks have raised the exchange on England to 2 per cent, at 60 days' sight, and 2½ per cent, at 30 days' Bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent.

QUEENSLAND.

The Brisbane Government have determined to send three other mails via Torres Straits during the year. Tenders for the service, as follows, have been received:—James Coleman, four steamers, at 10s. 6d. per mile; Bright Brothers, the *Hero*, for £1,600 per month; the A.S.N. and Netherlands-India Companies jointly, £43,000 per annum; Mr. Van Delden, on behalf of a Dutch Company, £30,000 per annum for three paddle-steamers.

The foundation-stone of a Masonic Hall has been laid with great demonstration by the fraternity.

NEW ZEALAND.

A party of Hauhaus have openly determined not to submit to British authority, and have passed rules forbidding the admission of Europeans, and also all trade with Europeans beyond certain boundaries; also that all food obtainable is to be stored, and that all food obtainable is to be stored, and that all food obtainable is to be stored.

Some frightful murders have been perpetrated at Nelson. A gang of bushrangers have been captured, and one of them has confessed to the murder of a large number of persons who have disappeared.

NOTES ON THE DAYS MARKET.

24th August, 1866.

To-day's business has been characterized by great dullness.

Cotton.—There is but one sale of 100 Bales of Tientsin at \$23.60 on record; all other staples were neglected.

Drills.—Reports from the North of improved rates caused a moderate amount of inquiry, and 500 pieces of English and 1000 pieces of Dutch Manufacture were quoted at quotations. For a lot of 500 pieces 40 yards of the latter \$7.75 were offered and refused.

White Shirtings have been moderately dealt in; for the higher numbers a fair demand was made.

Grey Shirtings.—A few thousand pieces of 7 lbs. were bought for Canton account at \$3.75; 8½ lbs. are without inquiry.

Rice continues dull and difficult of sale at quotations.

Rattans have been inquired after and as stocks are very moderate an advance would doubtless ere long be established.

Black Pepper. A sale of 1000 piculs is noted at \$5.38.

Bank Shares, although still in demand at 1 per cent disc. to par cum dividend, have not changed hands to any large extent.

Team Shares have been difficult of sale at 10 per cent discount, intending purchasers offering to buy at 12 per cent.

Gas Shares are being offered at £12, nothing however has been done at this rate.

25th August, 1866.

Cotton.—The scarcity of the Shanghai staple has attracted considerable attention in the market. A brisk inquiry proceeding from speculative quarters had the effect of raising the expectations of holders, who do not intend to quit except at an advance of \$1 to \$2 per picul. The only sale reported consisted of 100 Bales at \$25.75. Tientsin Cotton, though more liberally supplied than the former, was no too much inquired for, and \$22.75 to 23.60 the best offer obtainable.

T-Cloths have been moderately inquired for and about 600 pieces of 6 lbs. passed into trade at \$3.10 to \$3.20.

Spotted Shirtings.—Has met with offers, but holders preferring to wait to quitting at quotations no business took place.

29th August, 1866.

On the whole a fair amount of business has been done to-day.

Cotton.—Has been largely dealt in at former rates.—An extensive parcel of Bengal found buyers at 23.60, and a brisk inquiry prevailed for Tientsin, without however affecting prices.

Shirtings.—The scarcity of 7 lbs. has called forth a fair demand and prices have advanced from 10 to 15 cents, while 8½ lbs. continue neglected and barely saleable at quotations.

T-Cloths.—A large sale of 7 lbs. is reported at \$3.60.

Drills.—About 600 pieces 40 yds. Dutch passed into the trade at \$7.

Dutch Camlets.—Have met with somewhat better inquiry, but holders demanding extreme rates no transaction took place.

Rice.—Has advanced about 10 cents per picul and a much brisker demand prevails than for several days past.

30th August, 1866.

To-day's business has been void of animation.

Cotton.—Purchasers have evinced more inclination to concede the advance recently established, and Tientsin Cotton freely met with buyers at \$24 to 25.

Shirtings.—8½ lbs. continue neglected whilst 7 lbs. are briskly inquired after and readily met with purchasers at from \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Brocades and Spotted Shirtings are in demand at increasing rates.

Dutch Camlets.—A sale of 100 pieces of good quality is reported at \$31. For "ready cargo" and shipments to arrive within one month, a good enquiry exists.

Long Bills continue in eager request and about 200 pieces to arrive found a buyer at \$10.50.

Rice.—A decided improvement has been perceptible to-day. Prices advanced about 5 cents further and brisker inquiry prevailed.

31st August, 1866.

The business of to-day has been almost a standstill owing to the boisterous and rainy state of the weather.

Cotton.—No transactions have transpired, holders continue firm.

Cotton Yarn.—The lower numbers have been inquired after and as much as \$21.25 has been offered for a parcel of Nos. 16 to 24 intended for shipment to the Coast. This offer was however declined.

Shirtings.—The feeling for 8½ lbs. has decidedly improved—and \$4 has been willingly paid for 1000 pieces of an outside chop.

Rice.—In absence of any transactions we have no alteration to report.

Bank shares. Continue to be offered at 5 per cent discount but no sales have transpired at that rate.

1st September, 1866.

Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, to-day's transactions have been of limited extent. The prices however which were realized at an Auction Sale of Sea-damaged Cotton manufactures, held by Messrs McGregor & Co., are decidedly indicative of improvement.

The prices obtained were as follows:—for 6 lbs. T-Cloths, \$3.10 & \$3.15; for 7 lbs. Shirtings, \$3.60 & \$3.66; 8½ lbs., \$3.80 & \$3.86.

Cotton remains unchanged.

Grey Shirtings.—A few thousand pieces changed hands at quotations.

Brocade of a superior make continues to be sought after, and a high figure has been paid for a small lot of 25 pieces.

Nailrod Iron.—Continue in request. Bar Iron.—Has met with a little inquiry but without leading to sales.

Rice.—Nothing has been doing to-day and the tone of the Market is rather in favor of buyers.

Shirtings have not met with any inquiry. T-Cloths are in demand at quotations. Woollen Goods continue without alteration.

SHANGHAI.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ASCRIBED	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATES OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDENCE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED DEPARTURE
Steamers							
Adiz	Cates	B. str.	812	Aug. 15 P. and O., N. Co.		at Aberdeen	<i>in dock</i>
Douglas	Ashton	B. str.	615	Sept. 10 D. Laprak and Co.		Swinow, &c.	
Stamford	Seamonds	B. str.	280	Sept. 10 D. Laprak and Co.			
Imperatrice	Micaire	F. str.	557	Sept. 10 Messageries Imperiales		Mails	23rd
Luccifield	J. Johnson	B. str.	443	Jan. 21 Russell and Co.		Refitting	
Lightning	Rodgers	B. str.	316	Sept. 4 Gibb, Livingston and Co.			
London	Byrne	a. str.	700	Apr. 20 Order			
Reiver	Beloe	a. str.	77	Sept. 2 Messageries Matheson & Co.			
Singapore	Wilkinson	B. str.	1190	Sept. 2 P. and O., S. N. Co.		Shanghai	9th
Sailing Vessels							
A. E. Vidal	Relax	n.m.h.k.	593	Aug. 16 Simensen and Co.			
A. M. Lawrence	K. Jones	n.m.h.k.	593	May 20 Hubbard and Co.			
Abbotsford	Venus	d. b.k.	57	Aug. 16 Phillips, Moore and Co.		F. or Charter	
Acapulco	Hinde	B. sh.	558	June 29 Bonoe Company			
Aceiro	Spurr	B. sh.	1023	Aug. 27 Birley and Co.		at Aden	Ring
Alamo	Debaran	Sy. sh.	504	Sept. 2 Heyzold and Co.			
Alarado	Popp	n.m.sh.	738	Aug. 16 Simensen and Co.			
Albatross	Kroger	B. str.	128	Sept. 1 Oxford and Co.			
Alice Victor	Oberbury	b. sh.	858	June 18 Far. Matheson and Co.			
Alma Del	Amah	b. sh.	355	Aug. 30 Order			
Alme	Kier	n.m.sh.	687	Sept. 3 Order			
Amazona	Gantschum	n.m.b.k.	555	Aug. 15 Simensen and Co.			
Amicus	Klein	d. b.k.	511	July 10 G. Livingston and Co.		<i>Load up</i>	
Ancon	Norberg	Sw.sh.	389	Aug. 30 Simensen and Co.			
Annur	Benixion	n.m.b.k.	319	Aug. 20 Oman and Co.			
An. Petronella	Vorendyck	Du bk	711	July 12 Bosman and Co.		Honolulu	Early
Araso	K York	d. sh.	537	Feb. 16 Order			
Asia	K Walsh	B. sh.	549	Aug. 22 Lyall, Still and Co.		Singapore	Immediate
Atlantic	Rehr	B. sh.	502	Aug. 16 Still and Co.			
Aronduth	K Munros	B. bk.	394	July 10 Johnson and Co.		<i>Load up</i>	
Banlin	Chase	B. sh.	760	Aug. 14 Smith, Kennedy and Co.		Palehuau	Immediate
Beila Gedlog	Uminde	Sy. sh.	453	Sept. 3 Garreta and Co.			
Beldere	Jackson	n.m.sh.	1320	Aug. 22 Kensington and Co.			
Bentik	Wabeast	B. sh.	540	Sept. 5 Chinese			
Bilhamu	Yz-arita	sp.	673	Sept. 3 Captain			
Bona Ventura	Conney	B. bk.	298	July 27 Chinese		put back	F. or Charter
Biron	W. Cleverland	B. sh.	610	May 10 I. S. Hook			
Bjorn	K Johnson	B. sh.	320	Sept. 10 Hubner and C			
Calabar	E Thompson	B. sh.	754	Sept. 3 George Holmes and C		Singapore	
Co Hornu	W. Claeser	n.m.sh.	1418	Aug. 30 Boman and Co.		S. Francisco	
Carl Ludwig	W. Clausen	D. bc.	213	Aug. 10 Russell and Co.			
Charles Ritter	N. Neustadt	n.m.b.k.	258	Sept. 3 Smith, Kennedy and Co.			
Carobel	K Michael	B. bk.	480	May 19 Smith, Kennedy and Co.		For Sale	
Caroline	K Paulsen	P. r. str.	299	Sept. 3 Bour., Hubner and Co.			
Castle	W Gugg	Sy. bk.	375	Aug. 25 Chinese			
Castolina	K Hansen	B. bk.	825	Aug. 30 Simensen and Co.		<i>Load up</i>	
C. Jargensen	K Petersen	P. r. bk.	384	Aug. 25 Order			
Ceres	K Grierson	P. r. bk.	255	Aug. 16 Simensen and Co.			
Cl. Flotha	P. Petersen	n.m.b.k.	245	Sept. 3 Simensen and Co.			
Cluyter	K Hoffmann	n.m.str.	240	Aug. 30 Simensen and Co.			
Congress	W Wyman	n.m.b.k.	390	Sept. 1 Order		Manila	(Immediate)
Cos. Linn	E Jig	B. bk.	499	Aug. 14 Gibbs, Livingston & Co.			
Cumberland	E. Walslow	B. sh.	91	Sept. 1 Jar., Matheson and Co.			
C. Visser	W Van derliden	D. sh.	395	Aug. 30 Bour. Hubner and Co.			
Daniel Marcy	W. Jones	four m.sh.	1031	Aug. 30 Simensen and Co.			
Delagide	W Dupont	P. r. bk.	419	Sept. 3 Order			
Diamant	K Kruse	n.m.b.k.	350	Sept. 3 Wm. Putnam and Co.			

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERESTED DISPATCH
SEACAMBERS							
Anna		Am. str.	70	Apr. 12	H. Pegg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	H. str.	25		Truettmann and Co	Laid up	
City of Nates	Mooney	B. str.	345	May 17	Ow and Co	Fuhchau	Early
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	600		Hlover and Co		
Faust		str	30			Laid up	
Fei-long		ch. str.		Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.		June 20	Russell and Co		
Ganges	Donard	B. str.	1200	Aug. 22	C. S. & R. Co		
Grete	Gallow	str.	30		Wm. Huston and Co	Laid up	
Heachew	Constock	H. str.	30		Capt. Partridge		
Louisa		ch. str.		120	Sisson, Sons and Co		
Nippon	Peake	B. str.	524	Aug. 12	O. & S. N. Co		
Paw-long	Aitkins	B. str.	791	June 12	Truettmann and Co		
Qui-Quata	Chinglay	C. str.	300	July 12	Chinese Government		
Shanyuan		Am. str.			Truettmann and Co	Laid up	
Stowada	Jayne	Am. str.	1632	Aug. 18	H. Pegg and Co		
Tasile	Tubbs	Am. str.	60	Feb. 12	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Vulcan	Randall	B. str.	130	Aug. 12	H. Wignall and Co	Fuhchau	Immedi
Wan-Loung-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	42	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnett and Co	Laid up	
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		C. Sisson, Sons and Co	Laid up	
Whimpee	Walden	ch. str.	170		Chinese Government		

Sailing Vessels	Lawrence	am.ah.	1495	June 13	Order		
Abbott Lawrence	Martin	u. bk.	391	July 16	Order		
Aescia	George	u. bk.	380	June 9	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	Early
Agamemnon	Scott	B. bk.	508	Aug 10	John Thorne		
Akino	U. Dempster	B. bk.	289	July 13	Matheson and Co		
Ann Adamson	fluton	B. bk.	264	Aug 19	Frazar and Co	London	F. or charter
Antelope	Hale	B. bk.	180	July 10	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Armedes	W. S. Moff	B. sh.	532	July 10	Brothers and Co	London	Immole
Arabis	Smith	B. sh.	1210	July 16	Order		
Ascension	Loeb	u. bk.	517	Aug. 9	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Aurora Australia	Todd	B. bk.	605	July 23	Slaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Banda	Morris	B. bk.	481	Aug 10	Wm. Heard and Co		
Baltavia	Damodder	Dunk.	435	July 13	Clauhaus, Kroge and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Bengal	Petersen	s.w. bk.	830	July 14	Borneo Company	Tientsin	Early
Bolina	tussell	B. sh.	438	Aug. 20			
Bombay	Polton	B. sh.	1174	Aug. 26	Wm. Livingston and Co		
Caduvius	Irvine	B. sh.	1008	Aug. 13	Pobes and Co		
Camilla	Jeffrey	u. bk.	520	July 14	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	
Canton	Assum m	B. bk.	339	Aug 14	Huener and Co		
Cebu	Adalagrong	B. bk.	338	Aug 13	Matheson, Kennedy and Co	London	
China	Smith	B. sh.	1036	Aug 10	Order		
Christopher Hall	Ady	am. sh.	486	Aug. 8	Wm. Heard Co		
Christian Rankin	Higgins	B. bk.	310	Aug 10	Wm. Rene and Co		
Columbia	Nelson	B. bk.	438	Aug 13	Frazar and Co		
City of Quebec	Hubbs	B. sh.	663	Aug 15	J., Matheson and Co		
Claro Bayuan	Enin-ton	B. bk.	357	Aug. 1	Order		
Darmouth	Eleden	B. sh.	922	Aug. 9	Wm. Livingston and Co	London	Early
De Ben Bondings	De ben	B. bk.	420	Aug. 9	Wm. Fustan and Co		
Dilpusund	Jones	B. bk.	624	July 16	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Duck	Lorenzo	B. bk.	145	July 21	F. Camis and Co	Leid up	
Dunelm	Deben	B. bk.	699	July 19	Matheson, Kennedy and Co		
Edith Balford	Mitchell	B. bk.	380	July 8	Order		
Ellen Balford	Evans	B. bk.	307	Aug 14	Simmes and Co		
Elizabeth	Fox	B. bk.	441	May 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Elmfield	McKenzie	B. bk.	907	Aug 13	Borneo Company	F. or charter	
Euxine	Wardle	B. bk.	398	May 11	Huener and Co	Repeating	
Hauntlet	Hudson	B. bk.	713	Aug. 2	Frazar and Co		
General Canfield	Richards	B. bk.	647	July 30	Freston, Cressell and Co		
George Canning	De la rie	B. bk.	411	Aug 13	Matheson and Co		
Gipsy	Fullerton	B. bk.	250	July 9	A. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Glenista	Peock	B. bk.	430	July 19	A. R. R. Tilly and Co		
Golden State	Delano	am.ah.	914	July 19	Physica and Co		
Griffin	Knutson	B. bk.	315	Aug. 11	Wm. Fustan and Co		
Hollandia	Ringe	Out. sh.	430	Aug 7	Frazar and Co		
Hudson	Nye	am. sh.	232	July 20	Captain	F. or charter	
Ida	Rich	B. bk.	711	Aug. 1	Borneo Company	London	Early
Jeanne & Mitchell	Enurwain	F. bk.	145	Aug. 9	Dent and Co		
John Bull	Goudal	B. bk.	248	Aug. 7	A. R. Tilly and Co		
John Bull	Harris	B. bk.	481	July 17	E. R. Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
John Bull	Deben	B. bk.	411	Aug 13	Matheson and Co	London	Early
John Stanton, Jr	White	B. sh.	724	June 28	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Knight of snowdon	Richardson	B. sh.	659	June 19	Borneo Company	London	Early
La Verge	Re-jner	F. bk.	251	Aug. 8	Thuric and Co	Hakodadi	Early
Lady	De ben	B. bk.	430	Aug. 11	Wm. Fustan and Co		
Lizzie Allen	Dunn	B. bk.	325	Aug. 7	Order		
Lota	Barber	B. sh.	472	Aug 10	Olyphant and Co		
Macon	Sommerfeld	u. bk.	486	Aug. 2	Order		
Margie Leslie	Deben	B. bk.	466	Aug 20	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Maravi	Henderson	u. bk.	439	Aug 29	D. Shannon, S. S. and Co	Newchwang	
Marquis of Argle	Hay	B. sh.	615	July 4	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Martha	Johnson	B. bk.	152	Aug. 1	Wm. Fustan and Co		
Matilda	Dun	B. bk.	230	Aug 14	Order		
Minister Pahud	Lepson	B. bk.	636	June 27	P. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Mirilla	Grues	B. sh.	721	July 14	Order		
Mary	Arson	B. bk.	500	July 19	Thorne and Co	F. or charter	
Mcpray	And ewa	S. sh.	750	Aug 14	Chapman, King and Co		
Pantalon	Vom dirt	Bk.	259	Aug 14	Simmes and Co		
Pauline	Thornkyde	na. bk.	600	July 1	Captain		
Petrel	Ferrie	B. bk.	361	Aug. 1	Wm. Heard and Co	Laid up	Early
Polmaise	Easter	B. sh.	930	July 22	Jar., Matheson and Co	London	
Princess of Wales	Jarron	B. bk.	353	Aug. 7	D. Sason Sons and Co		
Princess of the Seas	Baird	B. bk.	739	July 15	Wm. Heard and Co		
Reid Deer	Carr	B. sh.	691	Aug. 3	Order		
Scindia	Burn	B. sh.	897	Aug. 8	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Witch	Hughes	B. bk.	378	June 11	D. Sason, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Shamrock	Arson	B. bk.	619	Aug. 26	Wm. Heard and Co		
Sir W. F. Williams	Wilson	B. sh.	870	July 2	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Soon Kong	Kina	u. sr.	193	Aug. 9	Wm Fustan and Co		
Trebogan	Lewis	B. sh.	1171	Mar. 26	Blin, Tate and Co	Liverpool	Early
Wester	Wester	B. bk.	330	Aug. 1	Juston and Co	New York	Early
Westminster	Jovey	B. sh.	731	Mar. 2	Smith, K. needy and Co	London	
Wild Dayrell	Dacke	B. sh.	183	July 14	Order		
Wild Deer	Cobb	B. sh.	1016	Aug. 2	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Wild Lark	Levie	am.ah.	415	July 31	Am. Heard and Co		
Wilhelm Melhuish	Duncan	B. sh.	707	Feb. 28	Holliday Wise and Co	London	Early

WHAMPOA.

[illegible]

YOKOHAMA.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Accorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai
Admiral,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Albatross,	at. gun-va.	1	80	—	Hankow
Argus,	pad. atm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Barterer,	at. at. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. atm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Boys	Shanghai
Basileisk,	pad. atm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Shanghai
Bannock, Steam Ord.	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	—	Shanghai
Bastard,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cormorant,	sc. at. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Crocodile,	pad. st. tender	—	120	—	H. King for W. P.
Doro, Steam ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-bat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	—	Ningpo
Forester,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper	gun-bat.	6	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morigie	Ningpo
Haughty,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Lund	Chinkiang
Hesper,	store ship.	4	130	Staff Com. Thain	Japan
Insurgent,	gun-bat.	6	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Japan
Janus,	gun-bat.	4	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Yokohama
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	—	—
Manila,	sc. st. deep. ves.	—	70	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	(at Bernard, M.D.E.A.)	Hongkong
Opasoun, Pender to H. M. S. Fletcher } Charlotte }	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Osprey,	s. g. vessel.	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. atm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Yokohama
Perseus,	sc. at. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Com. Jore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.)	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattler,	sc. at. sloop	17	100	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed	coast of South C.
Salamia,	sc. deep.	230	Comr. G. Suttle	—	Nagasaki
Seylla,	sc. atm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hio
Serpent,	sc. deep. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Shaney,	gun-bat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching Keang Foo
Snar,	gun-bat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Steaming, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	—	Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	40	—	Hongkong
Weeble,	sc. at. g. b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bat.	3	40	—	Hongkong
Zeus,	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

PRICE OF THE CHINA MAIL, Weekly.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars*—all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY N. B. DENNYS, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

By Order of the E
(Signed) AUGUST

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